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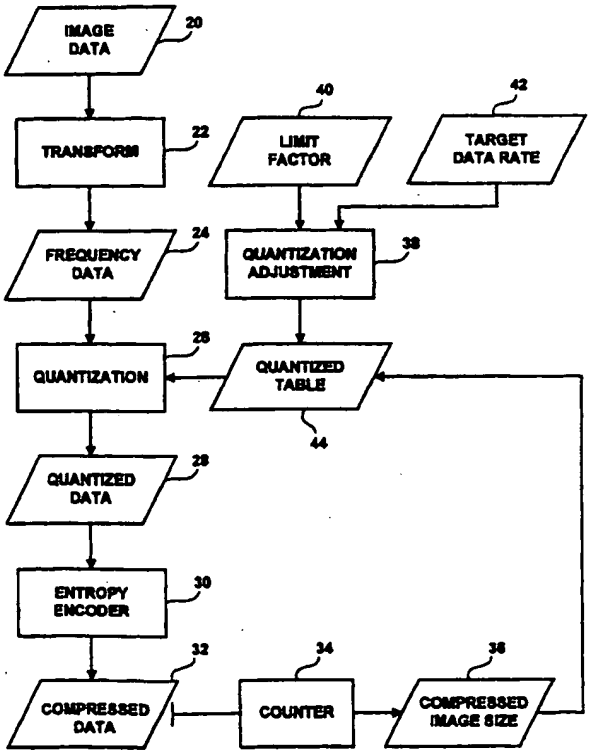
(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LIMITING DATA RATE AND IMAGE QUALITY LOSS IN LOSSY COMPRESSION OF SEQUENCES OF DIGITAL IMAGES

(57) Abstract

By limiting the extent to which the degree of quantization is lowered to increase the amount of compressed data, problems of data rate overshoots and image quality degradation in multi layer composites may be avoided. In particular, when a more complex image occurs after a simple image, the quantization used to compress the complex image will not cause as large of a change in the total amount of compressed data. Recovery from such a change also may occur more quickly. Where quantization tables are adjusted using a scaling factor, a limit on the scaling factor may be established such that the target data rate is not achieved for simple images. When rendering multi layer composites, this limit is such that recompression of previously compressed data does not result in additional loss of information. As a result, degradation of image quality in each layer of the composite is avoided. Where quantization tables are adjusted using a scaling factor, a limit on the scaling factor is established such that the same quantization table is used for each layer of the composite.



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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LIMITING DATA RATE AND IMAGE QUALITY LOSS IN LOSSY COMPRESSION OF SEQUENCES OF DIGITAL IMAGES

BACKGROUND

Sequences of digital images, obtained for example by digitizing motion pictures or television signals, commonly are compressed for storage on a computer readable and writeable medium for subsequent authoring and playback of multimedia programs using editing systems such as the Media Composer editing system from Avid Technology, Inc. A variety of compression techniques have been developed, including several standards. In some systems each image, i.e., a field or frame, in the sequence of digital images is compressed separately using still image compression techniques. An example of such a compression technique is known as "JPEG," which is an acronym for "Joint Photographic Experts Group." This group developed the ISO 10918-1 JPEG Draft International Standard, CCITT Recommendation T.81. The draft standard is described in JPEG Still Image Data Compression Standard by William B. Pennebaker and Joan L. Mitchell, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1993, and in "The JPEG Still Picture Compression Standard" by Gregory K. Wallace, Communications of the ACM, April 1991, pages 31-44.

Using JPEG and other forms of still image compression, the image is subdivided into blocks of picture elements (pixels). Each block is transformed from its color representation in the spatial domain to a color representation in a frequency domain, for example using a discrete cosine transform. The resulting matrix of frequency coefficients, one coefficient for each frequency, is quantized using a set of quantizers, one quantizer for each frequency, to provide a quantized value for each frequency. Each frequency coefficient is divided by the corresponding quantizer. The set of quantizers typically is referred to as a quantization table or quantization matrix. The quantized values are entropy-encoded. In the JPEG standard, entropy encoding is performed by run length encoding followed by Huffman encoding. Arithmetic coding also may be used.

Adaptive quantization methods change the quantizers, either within an image on block boundaries, or from one image to the next. Quantizers may be modified either to change the data rate or to change the visual fidelity with which the image is reproduced. An increase in a quantizer value decreases the data rate but also loweres the fidelity of the quantized result. Quantizers may be adapted individually, or the table of quantizers may be scaled uniformly by a scale factor. The JPEG standard does not provide for adapting quantizers within an image.

However when JPEG is applied to a sequence of digital images, the quantizers may be adapted from one image to the next. The total amount of data produced by compressing an image is compared to a target data rate, from which an adjustment to the quantization table is determined. The adjusted quantization table is applied to the next image in the sequence of digital images. Such a technique is described in U.S. Patents 5,577,190 (Peters) and 5,355,450 (Garmon et al.).

SUMMARY

In a sequence of digital images a simple image may be followed by a more complex image. When such a sequence is compressed using adaptive quantization, a complex image following a simple image may cause a large change in data rate to occur. This large change occurs because the degree of quantization of the simple image is lowered to increase the data rate to the target data rate, which in turn increases the data rate when a complex image is encountered. The increased data rate can negatively impact performance.

In some applications, many sequences of digital images are combined together, using a technique called compositing. Two sequences are composited at a time to produce what is called a layer of the composite. Each layer and the final multi layer composite typically are compressed and stored. If each layer is compressed using a different quantization table, which is likely to occur when using adaptive quantization, image quality of the composite may degrade significantly.

By limiting the extent to which quantization is changed to increase the amount of compressed data, these problems may be reduced. In particular, when a more complex image occurs after a simple image, the quantization used to compress the complex image will not cause as large of a change in the total amount of compressed data. Recovery from such a change also may occur more quickly. In one embodiment, quantization tables used for an image may be adjusted using a scaling factor, and a limit on the scaling factor may be established.

When rendering multi layer composites, this limit is such that recompression of previously compressed data does not result in additional loss of information. As a result, degradation of image quality in each layer of the composite is avoided. In one embodiment, where quantization tables for an image are adjusted using a scaling factor, a limit on the scaling

factor is established such that the same quantization table is used for to compress each layer produced of the composite.

Accordingly, in one aspect a method or apparatus for compressing a sequence of digital images performs compression on an image in the sequence of digital images according to a compression parameter to provide an amount of compressed data. When the amount of compressed data is greater than a target data rate, the compression parameter is adjusted such that a smaller amount of compressed data is obtained. When the amount of compressed data is less than the target data rate, the compression parameter is adjusted such that a larger amount of data is obtained. The adjustment to the compression parameter is limited according to a limit factor. In one embodiment, the compression parameter includes a quantization table and a scale factor. Performing compression includes transforming blocks of the image into matrices of values in a frequency domain and quantizing the matrices of values using a quantization table scaled by a scale factor. Adjusting the compression parameter thus involves changing the scale factor subject to the limit factor. In one embodiment, performing compression involves compressing an image in the sequence of digital images, and, after adjusting the compression parameter, a next image in the sequence of digital images is compressed using the adjusted compression parameter. In another embodiment, performing compression involves compressing a block of an image in the sequence of digital images and, after adjusting the compression parameter, a next block in the image is compressed using the adjusted compression parameter.

In another aspect, an apparatus for compressing a sequence of digital images includes and encoder and a controller. The encoder has a first input for receiving uncompressed image data, a second input for receiving a signal indicating a compression parameter for compressing the uncompressed image data, and an output for providing an amount of compressed data according to the compression parameter. The controller has a first input for receiving a signal indicating the amount of compressed data, a second input for receiving a signal indicating a target amount of data and a third input for receiving a limit factor, and an output providing a compression parameter to the encoder according to the difference between the target amount of data and the amount of compressed data and the limit factor. In one embodiment, the encoder compresses the image using a quantization table scaled by a scale factor. In this embodiment, the controller further comprises a circuit having a first input for receiving a signal indicating the amount of compressed data and a signal indicating the target amount of compressed data and an

output for providing an updated scale factor. A comparator has a first input for receiving the limit factor and a second input for receiving the updated scale factor, and an output for providing a signal indicating a selected scale factor according to a comparison of the updated scale factor to the limit factor.

In another aspect, a method and apparatus for performing multi layer compositing of sequences of digital images involves generating a first composite sequence of digital images from a background sequence of digital images and a first foreground sequence of digital images.

The first composite sequence of digital images is compressed using adaptive compression to define a first set of compression parameters, wherein the first set of compression parameters are limited using a limit factor. A second composite sequence of digital images is generated from the first composite sequence of digital images and a second foreground sequence of digital images. The second composite sequence of digital images is compressed using adaptive compression to define a second set of compression parameters, wherein the second set of compression parameters are limited using the limit factor. The limit factor is such that the second set of compression parameters is equal to the first set of compression parameters for a substantial number of images in each composite sequence.

In another aspect, a digital information product includes a compressed sequence of digital images stored on a computer-readable medium, wherein the compressed sequence is created using a limit factor. In another aspect, a method for decompression of a compressed sequence of digital images includes receiving a compressed sequence created using a limit factor.

In another aspect, a video signal compression apparatus includes a source of video signal to be compressed. A first compression circuit partially compresses the video signal. A second compression circuit completes compression of the partially compressed video signal. A quantizer is coupled between said first and second compression circuits for quantizing the partially compressed video signal. The quantizer has an input for receiving quantizing scale factors. An apparatus generates quantizing scale factors in accordance with the rate of compressed data provided by the second compression circuit. A circuit is responsive to the quantizing scale factors for limiting the values of respective quantizing scale factors applied to the quantizer to a predetermined range of values less than the range of quantizing scale factor values provided by the apparatus for generating quantizing scale factors. In one embodiment,

the quantizer includes a source of a matrix of quantizing values, a scaler for scaling the matrix of quantizing values by the quantizing scale factor, and a circuit for dividing respective values of the partially compressed video signal by respective quantizing values scaled by the quantizing scale factor. In another embodiment, the apparatus for generating quantizing scale factors and the circuit for limiting the minimum value quantizing scale factor are part of the same circuitry. In another embodiment, the apparatus for limiting the minimum value quantizing scale factor is programmable.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 is a data flow diagram of a compression circuit using a limit factor on quantization adjustment;

Fig. 2 illustrates a more detailed data flow diagram of the quantization adjustment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a flow chart describing the initialization of the quantization adjustment and compression of a sequence of digital images;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram of a compression circuit used to compress image data using a limit factor;

Fig. 5 is a flow chart describing how a controller operates to implement a limit factor on the adjustment of the quantization tables in the compression circuit of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6A is an illustrative graph of compressed image size with respect to images in a sequence of images compressed using a limit factor;

Fig. 6B is an illustrative graph of compressed image size with respect to images in a sequence of images compressed without using a limit factor;

Fig. 7 is a data flow diagram of a compositing system in which compression of a composite sequence of images uses a limit factor; and

Fig. 8 is a data flow diagram representing a circuit for producing a multi layer composite.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following detailed description should be read in conjunction with the attached drawing in which similar reference numbers indicate similar structures. All references cited herein are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

Fig. 1 is a data flow diagram of a compression circuit using a limit factor on quantization adjustment. The compression circuit receives image data 20 which, in a first compression step, is transformed using a transform circuit 22 into frequency domain data 24. The frequency domain data is quantized by a quantization circuit 26 to produce quantized data 28. Quantization is used in forms of lossy compression; other forms of lossy compression also may be used in combination with a limit factor as described herein. The quantized data 28 is entropy encoded using an entropy encoder 30, in a second compression step, to produce compressed data 32. Other forms of lossless compression also may be used by encoder 30. A measure of the size of the compressed image is determined, for example by measuring an amount of memory occupied by the compressed data or by using a counter of bytes of compressed data output by the compression circuit, such as shown at 34. This measure is provided to a quantization adjustment module 38. Using a limit factor 40 and a target data rate 42, the quantization adjustment module 38 produces a new quantization table 44. This quantization table 44 is used by the quantization circuit 26 to compress the next image, or the next image block.

The quantization adjustment module 38 will now be described in more detail in connection with Fig. 2. The quantization adjustment module may be implemented in many ways and is not limited to the circuit shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 2, quantization adjustment is provided by using an initial quantization table 50 which is scaled by a scaling module 52 using a scale factor 54. An adjustment control module 56 receives a target data rate 42, a limit factor 40 and the compressed image size 36 to produce the scale factor 54. The initial quantization table, limit factor and target date rate may be user-defined. In one embodiment, a new scale factor is computed and is limited by the limit factor to provide the scale factor 54. As a result the range of values of the scale factor is limited. The scaling module 52 multiplies the values in the initial quantization table 50 by the scale factor 54 to produce quantization table 44. The quantization table 44 is then used to quantize the frequency data 24 (Fig.1), for example, using the following formula:

$$\text{round}[Sv,u/(Qv,u*sf)]$$

where the Sv,u is the value at position v,u in the matrix of frequency data 24, Qv,u is the quantizer at position v,u in the initial quantization matrix 50 and sf is the scale factor 54. Rounding of a floating point value produced by the quotient in this formula may be performed, for example, by adding 0.5 to a positive quotient and then truncating the sum, or by adding -0.5 to a negative quotient and then truncating the sum.

Referring now to Fig. 3, the initialization of the quantization adjustment and compression of a sequence of digital images will now be described. In this flowchart, the order of the steps is merely illustrative and is not indicative of any required order of operation. A limit factor, target data rate and initial quantization table are received in step 60. Any suitable user interface may be used to receive these values when they are user-defined. These values also may be stored in a file or may be defined by compression parameters within a system.

Suitable values for the limit factor, target data rate and initial quantization table may be determined empirically. For example, a sequence of average complexity images may be compressed to a target data rate using the adaptive methods described, for example, in U.S. Patent 5,577,190. The initial quantization table for the target data rate may be defined using a quantization table that compressed an average complexity image to the target data rate. A scale factor to be applied to this initial quantization table to provide the target data rate would be 1.0. A limit factor would thus be selected to be less than 1.0. Example limit factors and corresponding target data rates for compression of a sequence of digital images corresponding to a spatial resolution of an NTSC (PAL) television signal are:

For 300 (360) Kilobytes per frame, two fields per frame: 0.5

For 200 (240) Kilobytes per frame, two fields per frame: 0.4

For 35 (42) Kilobytes per frame, two fields per frame: 0.1

Example limit factors and corresponding target data rates for compression of a sequence of digital images corresponding to a half-width resolution NTSC (PAL) television signal are:

For 100 (120) Kilobytes per frame, one field per frame: 0.4

For 50 (60) Kilobytes per frame, one field per frame: 0.4

For 12 (14) Kilobytes per frame, one field per frame: 0.1

Referring again to Fig. 3, when initializing the compression process, the limit factor is compared to a constant value which is representative of a scale factor that causes average complexity images to be compressed at the target data rate. For example this constant value is 1.0 using the method described above to compute the initial quantization table. The maximum

of the limit factor and this constant is selected as a "selected new scale factor" in step 64. The selected new scale factor is used to scale the initial quantization table in step 66 to obtain a new quantization table. An image in the sequence of digital images is selected in step 68. The selected image is compressed in step 70 using the new quantization table. A new scale factor is determined using the target data rate and the compressed image size in step 72. The system selects the maximum of the new scale factor and the user-defined limit factor as the selected new scale factor in step 74 which is used in step 66 to adjust the quantization tables for the next image.

One particular embodiment will now be described in connection with Fig. 4. In this embodiment, a compression circuit 80 is used to compress image data. The compression circuit is implemented as a integrated circuit. An example compression circuit is the ZR36050 JPEG Image Compression Processor from Zoran Corporation of Santa Clara, California, for which a data sheet published July 1996 is hereby incorporated by reference. The compression circuit has a data input 82 for receiving image data and a compressed data output 84. An address input 86 receives an address for accessing internal memory. The internal memory includes a register 88 in which a new scale factor is stored by the circuit after each image is processed. The new scale factor is computed by the circuit according to a constant bit rate algorithm using the compressed image size which is performed internally in the ZR36050 JPEG processor.

Other JPEG processors and chip sets may be used. For example, C-Cube Microsystems provides a CL550B and CL560 processors. LSI Logic provides a chip set including the L64735 DCT processor, the L64745 JPEG coder and the L64765 Color and Raster Block Converter. Another manufacturer of such circuits is Oak Technology of Andover, Massachusetts. These chips do not have an internal mechanism for computing a new scale factor for each image, so other mechanisms may be provided to compute a new scale factor. Such a mechanism may be implemented in a circuit to be used in conjunction with the compression circuit or may be implemented in a computer program executed on a general purpose computer system. One such mechanism is described in U.S. Patent 5,577,190 (Peters). Another example constant bit rate algorithm is represented by the following formula to obtain a new scale factor:

$$\log(\text{NewSF}) = \text{rc_alpha} * [\log(\text{BytesThisFrame}) - \log(\text{TargetBytes})] + \log(\text{OldSF})$$

where NewSF is the new scale factor, rc_alpha is a constant, e.g., 1.2, representing a slope of a log/log graph of the compressed data size with respect to the scale factor, BytesThisFrame is the compressed image size, TargetBytes is the target data rate, and OldSF is the value of the

scale factor that was used to compress the current frame to obtain the BytesThisFrame value. The rc_alpha constant typically ranges from 1.0 to 2.0, depending on the source material being processed. In non-real time embodiments, the rc_alpha constant may be calculated. In real time compression of sequences of digital images, a value typically is selected. The selected value should be in typical actual range, e.g., between 1.0 and 2.0 or more particularly 1.2 to 1.8.

Using the ZR36050 processor as shown in Fig. 4, the register 88 for the new scale factor may be read from or written to via a data input and output (I/O) 90 which is addressable through address input 86. The internal memory of the ZR36050 processor also includes memory locations accessible through the address input 86 and data I/O 90 for reading and writing an initial quantization table and a target data rate. A controller 92 has an output 94 for the circuit and controlling whether the data I/O 90 permits read or write access. The controller 92 connects to the address input 86 to the compression circuit 80. The controller also connects to the data I/O 90. The compression circuit also has an output 98 which signifies that an end of an image has been processed, which is connected to an input of the controller 92. The controller also has access to a register 100 to store the limit factor. The controller and its use in connection with other circuitry to provide a peripheral board for a computer is described in more detail in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/054,764, filed April 3, 1998. For the purpose of describing this embodiment, the operation of the controller 92 is described in more detail in Fig. 5.

Fig. 5 is a flow chart describing how the controller 92 operates to implement a limit factor on the adjustment of the quantization tables in the compression circuit 80. First, the controller 92 detects the end of an image via the end signal 98 from the compression circuit 80 in step 110. The new scale factor register 88 is read in step 112. A comparison is performed in step 114 between the new scale factor and the minimum scale factor from the minimum scale factor (MSF) register 100. If the new scale factor is greater than or equal to the minimum scale factor, no changes are made to the new scale factor in register 88 in compression circuit 80 and the process is complete as indicate at step 116. Otherwise, the minimum scale factor is written to the new scale factor register 88 in the compression circuit 80 in step 118.

Fig. 6A and 6B are illustrative graphs of compressed image size with respect to each image in a sequence of images in which several simple images, e.g., the first six images, are followed by more complex images. Fig. 6A illustrates a typical result using a limit factor. In this graph, the compressed image size of the first six simple images, indicated at 130, is lower

than the target data rate 132. When a complex image occurs in the sequence, the compressed data size increases as indicated at 134. For the next image in the sequence, the compressed image size returns to about the target data rate, as indicated at 136. The recovery time, shown at 138, from the large increase in compressed image size is about one image. In contrast, without using a limit factor compression of the same sequence of images typically would produce a graph that appears like that shown in Fig. 6B. In this graph, the compressed image size of the first six simple images, indicated at 140, is about the target data rate 132. When a complex image occurs in the sequence, the compressed data size increases as indicated at 144. This increase is significantly greater than the increase that occurs when a limit factor is used. Over the next few images in the sequence, the compressed image size gradually returns to about the target data rate, as indicated at 146. The recovery time, shown at 148, from the large increase in compressed image size is about three or four images.

The data stream produced by compressing a sequence of digital images using a limit factor in general has, for consecutive simple images, the same quantization table and a data rate lower than the target data rate. The compression thus tends to appear to be variable bit rate compression. However, for more complex images, the data rate tends to be substantially constant and the quantization table tends to be different for each image. The compressed data may be stored in a computer file, for example by using the JPEG file interchange format (JFIF) or in an OpenDML AVI file format. By following these formats, the quantization tables are stored in headers for each compressed image.

Fig. 7 illustrates an embodiment where compression is used in the context of multi layer compositing. In this embodiment, there are two sequences of digital images. A first sequence is produced from compressed data 150 which, using decompression circuit 152, is transformed to provide a first sequence of digital images 154. Similarly, compressed data 156 is decompressed using decompression circuit 158 to produce a second sequence of digital images 160. The sequences of digital images 154 and 160 are composited using a video effects device 162 to produce a composite image 164. This composite image is then compressed using compression circuit 166. The compressed image data 168 output from the compression circuit 166 is stored in a compressed data buffer 170. The compressed image size 172 is provided to a rate control mechanism 174 which in turn computes quantization tables 176 to be used by the compression circuit 166 according to a limit factor 178. The combination of compression

circuits 166, compressed data buffer 170 and rate control 174 is essentially similar to that shown in Fig. 1.

The initialization process of the quantization adjustment for the circuit of Fig. 7 is that same as shown in Fig. 3. However, the limit factors are different when rendering multilayered composites than when compressing a single sequence of digital images. These limit factors are designed such that images in a sequence, with rare exceptions for extremely complex images, likely will not cause the scale factor to change. As a result, each image in the sequence likely will be compressed using the same quantization table. Example limit factors and corresponding target data rates for multi layer compositing of sequences of digital images corresponding to a spatial resolution of an NTSC (PAL) television signal are:

For 300 (360) Kilobytes per frame, two fields per frame: 1.5

For 200 (240) Kilobytes per frame, two fields per frame: 1.5

For 35 (42) Kilobytes per frame, two fields per frame: 1.2

Example limit factors and corresponding target data rates for multi layer compositing of sequences of digital images corresponding to a half-width resolution NTSC (PAL) television signal are:

For 100 (120) Kilobytes per frame, one field per frame: 1.5

For 50 (60) Kilobytes per frame, one field per frame: 1.5

For 12 (14) Kilobytes per frame, one field per frame: 1.2

Because the initialization process selects a scale factor for the first image that is the maximum of a constant, e.g., 1.0, and the limit factor, which tends to be greater than 1.0, the scale factor for the first image is greater than 1.0.

Fig. 8 illustrates a block diagram of multiple compositing layers. Each compositing and compression module 180, 182, 184 and 186 may be implemented using the circuit defined by the data flow diagram of Fig. 7. In this diagram, the first compositing and compression module 180 receives a foreground and background image to produce layer 1. Layer 1 and foreground 2 are composited by module 182 to produce layer 2. Foreground 3 and layer 2 are combined to produce layer 3, and so on. The final layer, in this diagram layer 4, does not experience as much image quality degradation when the quantization tables used by the compositing and compression modules 180, 182, 184 and 186 are the same as if they were allowed to adapt continuously. Regions of the background image (or of the previous layer) which remain

unchanged as a result of the composite suffer no further degradation. Only regions in which the pixel values are changed by the composite result in a quantization loss.

Other embodiments of the systems such as shown in Figs. 1 through 8 include computer programs designed to perform the same functions when executed on a general purpose computer. Such a computer system or computer-implemented process may be used, for example, for performance or simulation of rendering of multi layer composites or compression of data files.

Having now described a few embodiments, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the foregoing is merely illustrative and not limiting, having been presented by way of example only. Numerous modifications and other embodiments are within the scope of one of ordinary skill in the art. For example, multiple quantization tables may be used instead of a scale factor, from which a quantization table may be selected based on the compressed image size and target data rate. Limit factors in this and other embodiments may be limits on the values of each quantizer in the quantization table. The constraint on the adjustment of the quantization table also may be used in systems in which the quantization table is adjusted for each block within the image, including other compression methods, such as MPEG. In MPEG the scale factor is called "mquant" which may be changed for every macroblock that is processed. Other lossy techniques may be constrained in the process of generating multi layer composites so that each layer of the composite is prevented from further image quality degradation due to compression. These and other modifications and embodiments are contemplated as falling within the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. A computer-implemented process for compressing a sequence of digital images, comprising:

performing compression on an image in the sequence of digital images according to a compression parameter to provide an amount of compressed data;

when the amount of compressed data is greater than a target data rate, adjusting the compression parameter such that a smaller amount of compressed data is obtained;

when the amount of compressed data is less than the target data rate, adjusting the compression parameter such that a larger amount of data is obtained; and

limiting adjustment of the compression parameter according to a limit factor.

2. The computer-implemented process of claim 1, wherein the compression parameter includes a quantization table and a scale factor, wherein the step of performing compression includes the steps of:

transforming blocks of the image into matrices of values in a frequency domain;

quantizing the matrices of values using the quantization table scaled by the scale factor; and wherein the steps of adjusting include changing the scale factor subject to the limit factor.

3. The computer-implemented process of claim 2, wherein the step of performing compression compresses an image in the sequence of digital images, and the process further comprises the step of, after adjusting the compression parameter, compressing a next image in the sequence of digital images using the adjusted compression parameter.

4. The computer-implemented process of claim 2, wherein the step of performing compression compresses a block of an image in the sequence of digital images, and the process further comprises the step of, after adjusting the compression parameter, compressing a next block in the image using the adjusted compression parameter.

5. Apparatus for compressing a sequence of digital images, comprising:

an encoder having a first input for receiving uncompressed image data, a second input for receiving a signal indicating a compression parameter for compressing the uncompressed image data, and an output for providing an amount of compressed data according to the compression parameter; and

a controller having a first input for receiving a signal indicating the amount of compressed data, a second input for receiving a signal indicating a target amount of data and a third input for receiving a limit factor, and having an output providing a compression parameter to the encoder according to the difference between the target amount of data and the amount of compressed data and the limit factor.

6. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the encoder compresses the image using a quantization table scaled by a scale factor.

7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the controller further comprises:

a circuit having a first input for receiving a signal indicating the amount of compressed data and a signal indicating the target amount of compressed data and an output for providing an updated scale factor; and

a comparator having a first input for receiving the limit factor and a second input for receiving the updated scale factor, and an output for providing a signal indicating a selected scale factor according to a comparison of the updated scale factor to the limit factor.

8. A method for performing multi layer compositing of sequences of digital images, comprising:

generating a first composite sequence of digital images from a background sequence of digital images and a first foreground sequence of digital images;

compressing the first composite sequence of digital images using adaptive compression to define a first set of compression parameters, wherein the first set of compression parameters are limited using a limit factor; and

generating a second composite sequence of digital images from the first composite sequence of digital images and a second foreground sequence of digital images;

compressing the second composite sequence of digital images using adaptive compression to define a second set of compression parameters, wherein the second set of compression parameters are limited using the limit factor; and

wherein the limit factor is such that the second set of compression parameters is equal to the first set of compression parameters for a substantial number of images in each composite sequence.

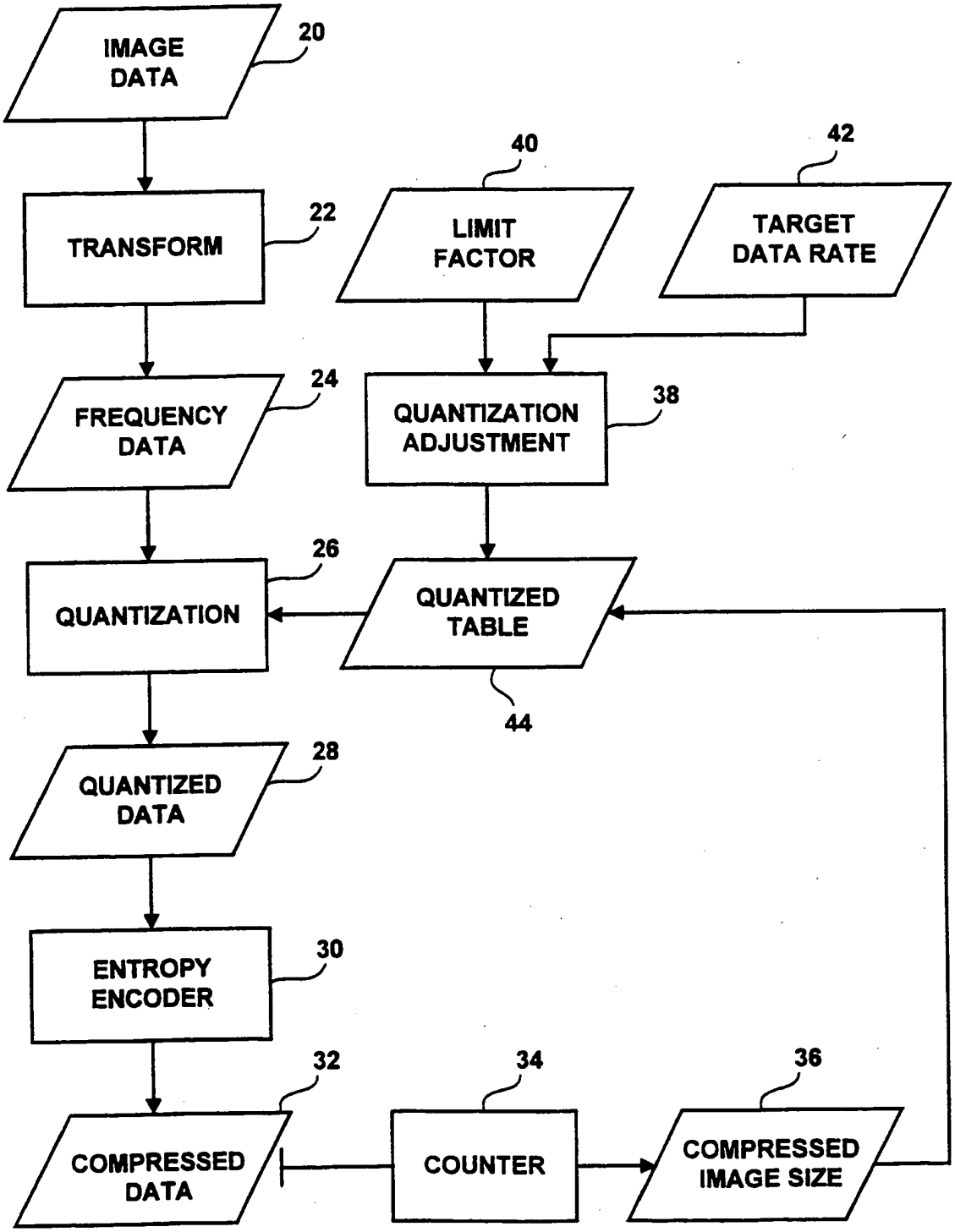
IMAGE DATA
20
TRANSFORM
22
FREQUENCY DATA
24
QUANTIZATION
26
QUANTIZED DATA
28
ENTROPY ENCODER
30
COMPRESSED DATA
32
LIMIT FACTOR
40
TARGET DATA RATE
42
QUANTIZATION ADJUSTMENT
38
QUANTIZED TABLE
44
COUNTER
34
COMPRESSED IMAGE SIZE
36

FIG. 1

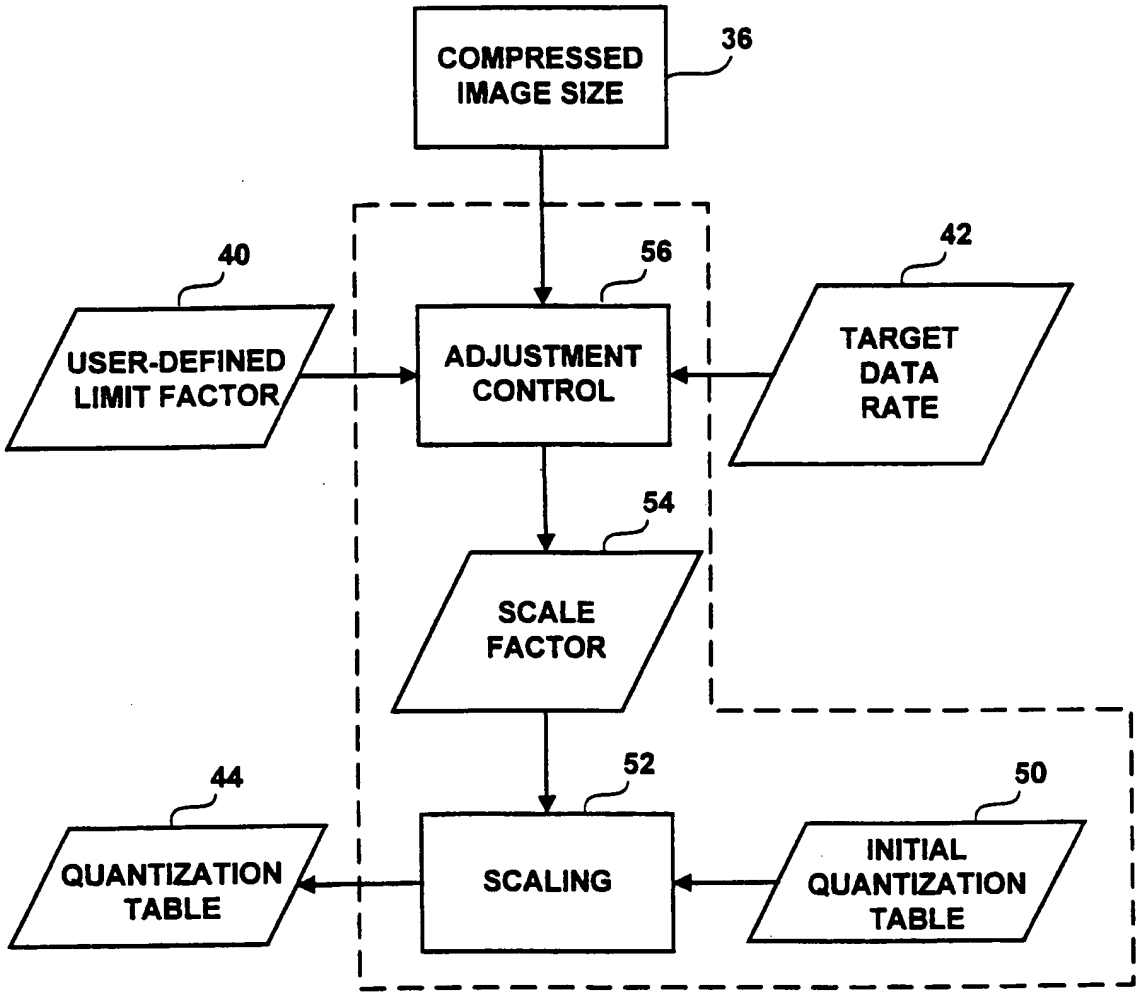
COMPRESSED IMAGE SIZE
36
40
56
42
USER-DEFINED LIMIT FACTOR
ADJUSTMENT CONTROL
TARGET DATA RATE
54
SCALE FACTOR
44
52
50
QUANTIZATION TABLE
SCALING
INITIAL QUANTIZATION TABLE

FIG. 2

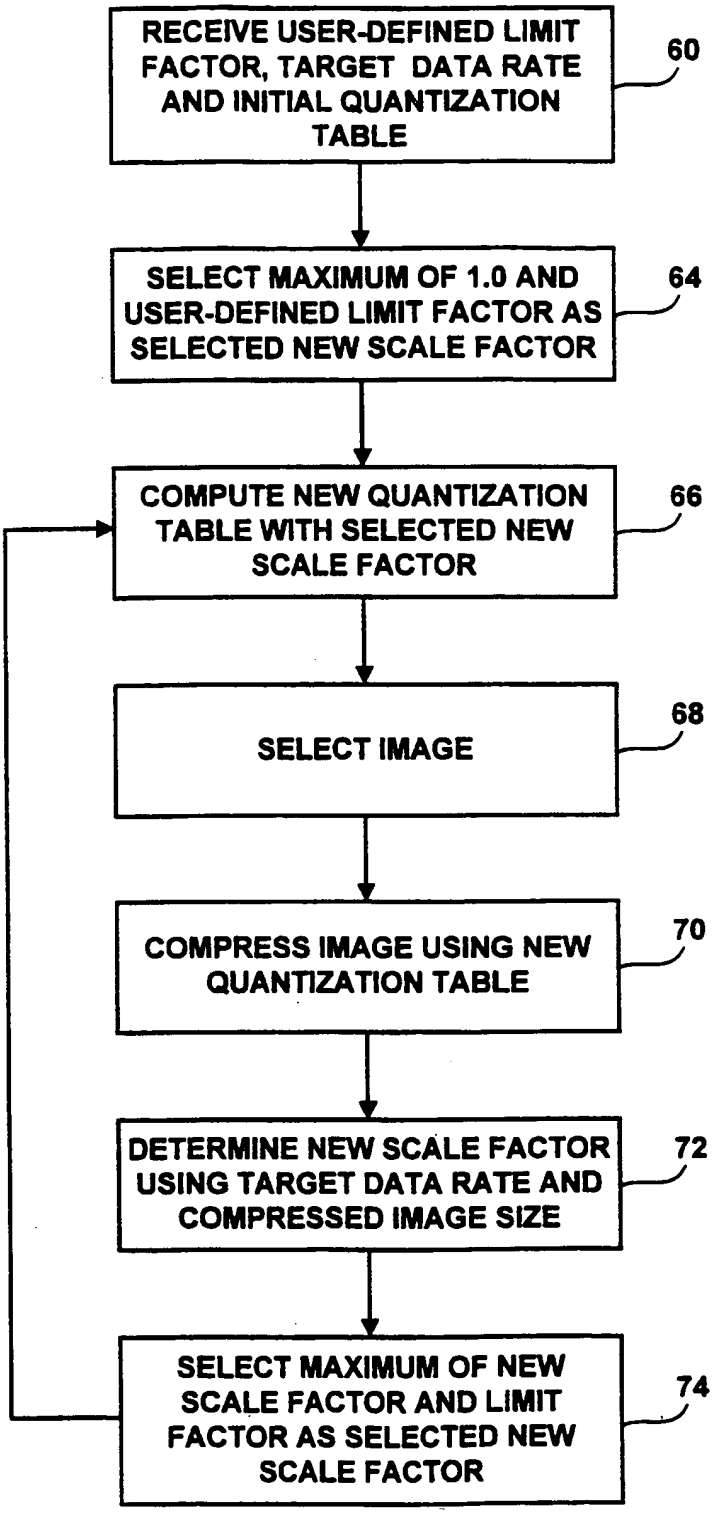
RECEIVE USER-DEFINED LIMIT FACTOR, TARGET DATA RATE AND INITIAL QUANTIZATION TABLE
60
SELECT MAXIMUM OF 1.0 AND USER-DEFINED LIMIT FACTOR AS SELECTED NEW SCALE FACTOR
64
COMPUTE NEW QUANTIZATION TABLE WITH SELECTED NEW SCALE FACTOR
66
SELECT IMAGE
68
COMPRESS IMAGE USING NEW QUANTIZATION TABLE
70
DETERMINE NEW SCALE FACTOR USING TARGET DATA RATE AND COMPRESSED IMAGE SIZE
72
SELECT MAXIMUM OF NEW SCALE FACTOR AND LIMIT FACTOR AS SELECTED NEW SCALE FACTOR
74

FIG. 3

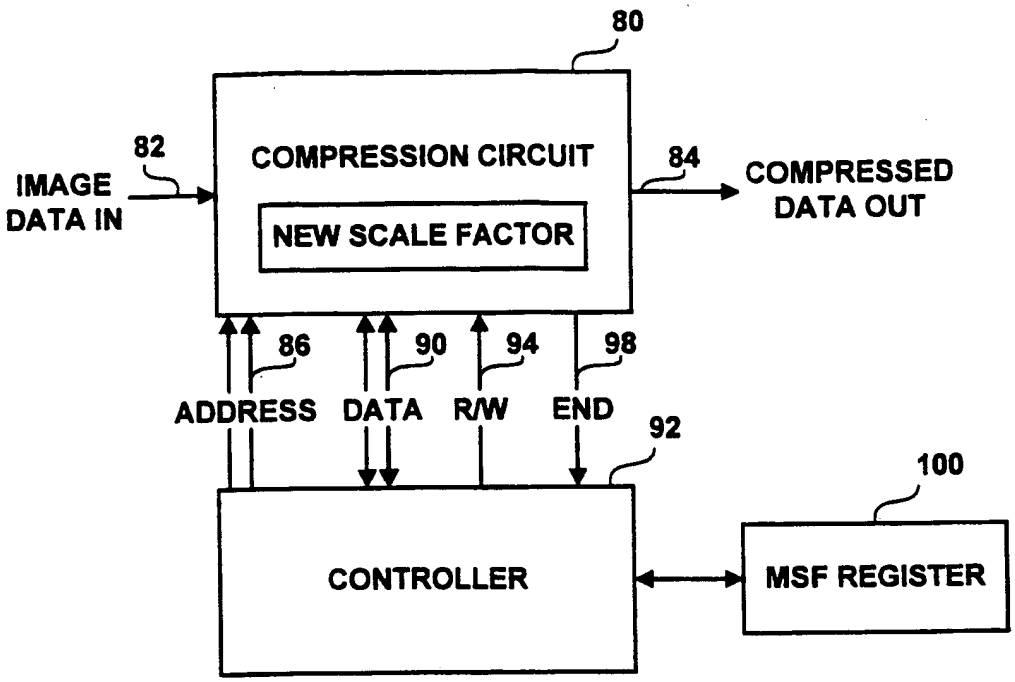
80
COMPRESSION CIRCUIT
NEW SCALE FACTOR
82
IMAGE DATA IN
84
COMPRESSED DATA OUT
86
90
94
98
ADDRESS
DATA
R/W
END
92
100
CONTROLLER
MSF REGISTER

FIG. 4

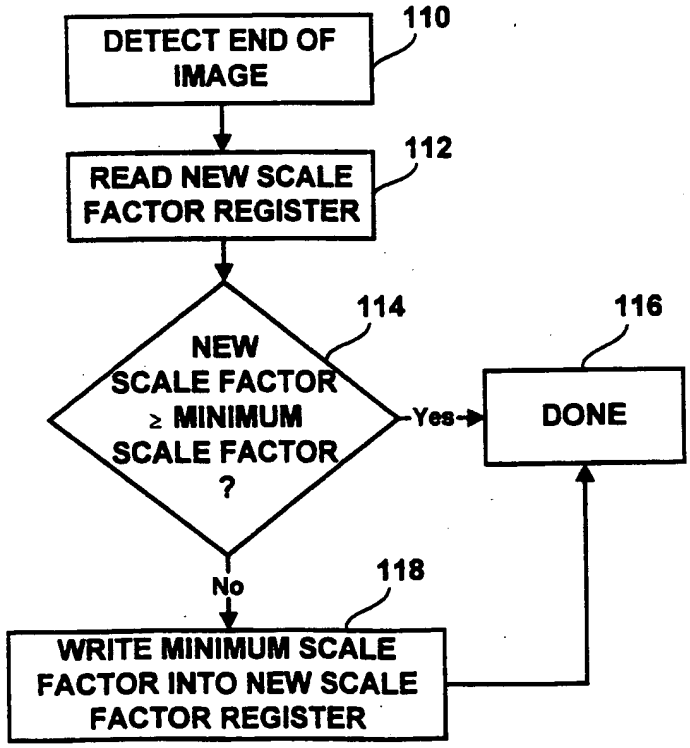
DETECT END OF IMAGE
110
READ NEW SCALE FACTOR REGISTER
112
NEW SCALE FACTOR ≥ MINIMUM SCALE FACTOR ?
114
Yes
DONE
116
No
WRITE MINIMUM SCALE FACTOR INTO NEW SCALE FACTOR REGISTER
118

FIG. 5

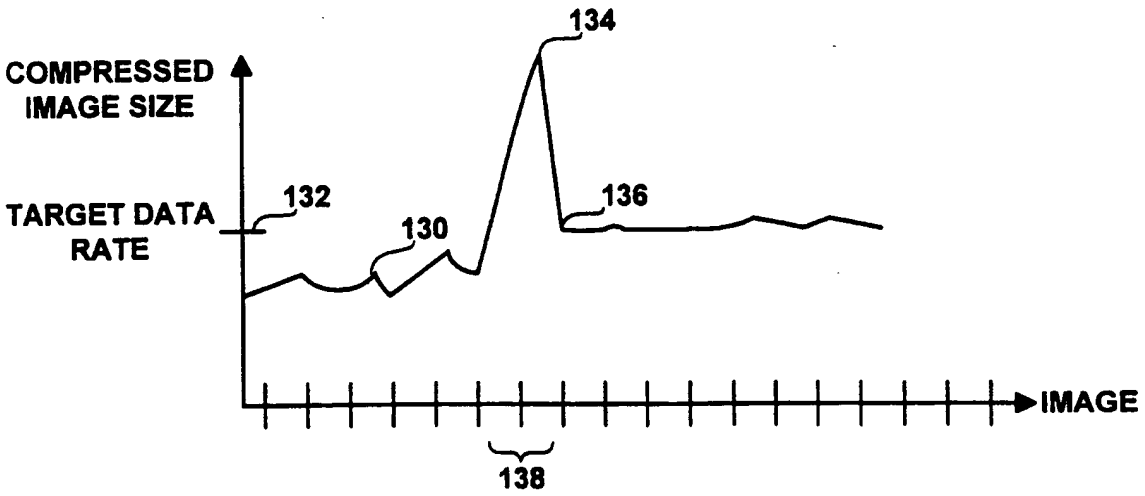
COMPRESSED IMAGE SIZE
TARGET DATA RATE
132
130
134
136
IMAGE
138

FIG. 6A

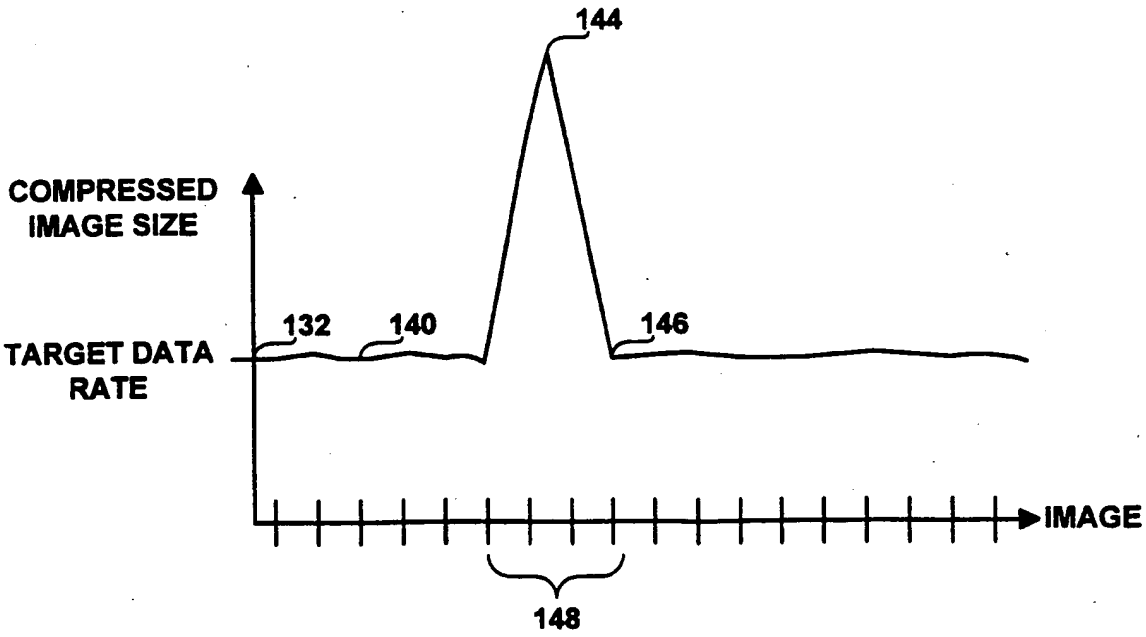
COMPRESSED IMAGE SIZE
TARGET DATA RATE
132
140
144
146
IMAGE
148

FIG. 6B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int ..tional Application No
PCT/US 99/07678

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H04N7/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 509 576 A (AMPEX) 21 October 1992 (1992-10-21)	1,2
A	abstract page 5, line 15 - line 32 page 8, line 7 - line 25	5-8
X	EP 0 469 648 A (AMPEX) 5 February 1992 (1992-02-05)	1,2
A	abstract page 4, line 55 - page 5, line 11 page 7, line 45 - line 59 page 6, line 53 - line 13	5-7
X	US 5 333 012 A (SINGHAL SHARAD ET AL) 26 July 1994 (1994-07-26)	1,2,4
A	abstract column 2, line 60 - column 3, line 34 column 7, line 7 - column 9, line 29	5-7

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
12 July 1999	20/07/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Marie-Julie, J-M

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 99/07678

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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